THE SOUTHERN STATES.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Governor Worth's Inaugural Address, delivered to the Legislature December 22, is brief, and deals chiefly with the relations of the State to the Union. We quote the important pas-

The order of General Sickles forbidding our Courts to execute the laws which have existed with us and our ancestors for many hundred years, in the face of the previous proclamation of the President declaring that civil law existed in all the States which had engaged in the late Rebellion, astounded the State. My mission to Washington touching this encroachment on the right of the State to administer her laws, not prended to be inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, and other imperative admin-istrative duties since my return, have engrossed my attention, and left me no time to prepare an address suitable for the occasion. This order of a military officer, asserting, in effect, his right to amend such of our laws as he may deem unwise. is suspended by order of the President. This arbitrary step is scarcely arrested, when a measure is proposed in Congress, looking to the sare is proposed in Congress, looking to the sanction of this military supremacy over our laws. In the midst of the progress of these events, we are astounded by a proposition, originated by North Carolinians, and brought before Congress under auspices calculated to alarm us, that North Carolina, one of the original thirteen, is no longer a State, but a territorial control of the control of th ritory of the United States. The scheme proposes that a new convention be called, the members of which are to be elected by voters with qualitications prescribed by Congress, including negroes, excluded from voting by our Constitution. This convention then, is to frame a new Constitution for the Territory formerly known as the State of North Carolina. The Constitution when formed is to be approved, not by the people who are to live under it, but by the Congress, to approve, modify, or reject the same; and with a test-cath framed with apparent intent to reverse the principle that the majority of the people ought to rule. It is remarkable that people ought to rule. It is remarkable that the avowed and prominent projectors of this scheme were distinguished actors in the organization of the present State Government, and tave sought or hold office under it. Under these circumstances, I assume, by the choice of my countrymen, the painful, responsible duties of Governor of the State, without time, in carefully considered commentary, to review these revolutionary movements.

The Governor then argues against more amendments to the Constitution and in favor of a National Convention, and adds:-

If my wishes could prevail, North Carolina would be the first State in the Union to hold up to the nation this constitutional ofive branch. I trust that I need not assure you that no act of mine, official or personal, under any circum-stances, will give any countenance to the unstances, will give any countenance to the un-paralleled scheme of erasing North Carolina from the galaxy of States of the American Union. In making this declaration I desire to deny the possible implication that there is within my knowledge any other patriotic citizen of the State who would volum andy assent to such degradation. In my very childhood, the lessons of parental instruction taught and impressed on my beart affection for the American Union. The civil war through which we have passed has not erased these impressions. The reflec-tions of riper years but strengthened them. When, in spite of my remonstrances, a sectional war alose, my duty, as I conceived, required me to yield an obedience to the de fac'o government of the section in which I lived; but when the party coming to fight to preserve the Union prevailed, I gladly renewed my allegiance to the Union, and will not now invite its dissolution by an act of Congress.

He urged the Legislature to encourage manufactures, and said:-"I appear before you to-day, clothed in the handiwork of North Carolina manufacturers, and made up by North Caro-

MISSOURI.

The President Declines to Interfere in the State Difficulties.

Sr. Louis, December 26 .- The conservatives report that President Johnson declines interterence in Missouri affairs, on the ground that each State should be left free to preserve peace, and no interference tolerated unless the United States laws are violated or the State calls for help. This is the supposed ground for General Grant's order withdrawing the troops from Lexington, the latter having returned to Lexington. Warrants against the militia commander have not been served by the Marshal.

The cause is unknown. The Marshal has gone to Leavenworth to conter with General Hancock, and the Governor has sent additional inflitis to Lexington on account of threats of bush whackers in the surrounding country. All sorts of horrible out-rages are imputed to the militia, such as shooting negroes for carrying the Misssouri Republic can. The leading conservatives from Lexington are in St. Louis, under pretense that their lives General Grant is freely denounced, but the papers are quiet concerning

JEFFERSON CITY, December 26 .- Certificates of election were issued to-day to Congressmen Pile, Noel, Van Horn, Benjamin Anderson, McClurg,

The St. Paul Press estimates the present popu lation of Minnesota at not less than three hun dred and eaxty thousand. It arrives at these figures in the following way:-The number of children between five and twenty-one in the State at the time of taking the census of last year, was 87,244. The entire population was 250,000. Hence the number of "schoolable children" was one-third of the entire population, Partial returns in the office of the Secretary of State show that the number of such children this year is 102,218. Multiplying by three, the

The growth of Minnesota is well exhibited in

the following tabular statement:-	
1850	
1860	0000
1806, December Estimated	1,000

The Sucz Canal.

The Suez Canal, according to the Malla Observer, is making good progress. An average depth of from seven to nine feet has been obtained from Port Sald along the salt-water canal, and the rest of the distance to Suez is traversed temporarily by a fresh-water one about seven feet deep, connected with the other by means of locks and powerful pumps. As far as sixty stations, the full width of the proposed ship canal has been excavated to sixty metres; but from that point to the seventy-fifth station and Ismalla the width is incomplete. All that has been done, the Ob-server says, is done well, and reflects the highest credit on the science, skill, and persevering energy of the French engineers. The real difficulties of dredging in a constantly dissolving sand are now commencing; but well-informed persons entertain but little doubt that these and all others may be overcome by time

Fining Children for Talking.—Two children have lately been fined at a town in Lithuania or speaking Polish. The father, who was mulcted n the sum of a hundred roubles, had recently arrived with them from Warsaw, the inhabi-tants of which city still enjoy the right of talking to one another in their native tongue.

DEITUARY. THIRD EDITION

Daniel E. Sctchell.

It is sad to be obliged to give up hope, bu

bound to Auckland, New Zealand, where he had

made an engagement to play. His resolution

to leave San Francisco was somewhat suddenly

taken, and was persisted in contrary to the advice and argent entreaty of many friends. The actor had won an uncommon professional

success in San Francisco, and the gentleman was a favorite with everybody. He might well have remained there, in prosperity and happlness. But his fate called him, and he went his way. The vessel on which he took passage for

Auckland was named the Trieste. She was an old craft, and was not particularly staunch. Mr. Setchell continued to play after it was known that he had engaged

a passage on this vessel. On the night of his last appearance in San Francisco, he acted "Captain Cuttie," in Dombey & Son, and in the course of that performance one of the actors having occasion to read from a newspaper the

announcement of the loss of a ship, jocosely announced the loss of the Trieste, with all on

said, but a trunk full of stage wardrobe and but

parts. The joke was much taughed at, and so dismissed. Mr. Setchell departed in good spirits. He had a little while before been a passenger on

board of a river steamboat that had been nearly destroyed by a boder explosion, and he had

escaped unharmed. It appeared to him that he

could now face any danger in perfect serently. We can imagine the quaint humor with which

he would talk of such an escape. The Trieste sailed—and she has never been heard of from that day to this. It is just possible that she may have been cast away upon some island in the South Seas, and that those on board have escaped from death, to

languish and wait for rescue, in barren solitude.

But the chance is so small that it can bring no comfort. Mr. Setchell was about thirty years of

age. He began his dramatic career at Burton's Theatre, and was professionally trained under the eye of that great and famous actor. His

genius for comedy was characteristic and re-markable. He was a natural humorist-quick

to perceive the comical aspects of life and character; quaint in manner, mirthful in con-

versation, gentle in temperament, and animated by as kind a heart as ever beat. His persona-tions of character were commonly so flooded

with exuberant humor that the serious side of his mind was rarely perceptible, and few per-

sons rightly comprehended h's nature. That is the way of the world. The jester is only credited with his cap and bells. But Mr. Setchell was a

laughing philosopher, and was content to see everybody laughing around him. His favorite parts were "Captain Cuttle," "Micawber," "Aminadab Sleek," "Hugh de Brass," and "Ma-

dame Vanderpants" in the old Jarce of Wan'ed-

1000 Milliners. The range of his stage business was very wide, and he was continually extend-

ing his repertoire. The last engagement that he played in this city was in March, 1863, at the

Winter Garden. From this city he went to San Francisco, and thence to his "vast and wan ler-

rests. There are many bearts that will always kindly cherish his memory. - New York Tribane.

General Samuel R. Curtis.

night, the immediate cause being a stroke of apoplexy. The services of Major-General Cartis

in the army date from 1831, when he graduated

at West Foint, from the State of Ohio. After

difteen years of able, though inconspicuous service, the opening of the Mexican war gave bim opportunity, as a Colonel of

Volunteers from that State, to earn cou-

Repellion General Gurtis bore an active part,

and was appointed by Mr. Lincoln Brigadier-

General of Volunteers in 1861. The victory of

Pea Ridge secured him promotion to a Major-

Generalship, and for a long time he commanded

the Department of Missouri. At the close of the war, General Curtis was appointed by the Secretary of the Interior one of the Government

Commissioners to inspect the construction of

the Union Pacific Railroad, and it was in this duty be died. The deceased served a term of

three months in the Thirty-seventh Congress

from Iowa. General Curtis was stated to be

Lieutenant Wilson.

Intelligence was received yesterday through

the War Department of the death at Austin.

Texas, on Monday, the 24th instant, of Lieu-

tenant Henry L. Wilson, of the 6th United States

Cavalry, only son of Hon. Henry Wilson, United

Lieutenant Wilson was twenty years of age, and had been in the army since he was seven-teen years of age. He graduated at the Free Military School for Applicants for the Command

of Colored Troops, at Philadelphia, Colonel John

Taggart, preceptor, and passed General Casey's board atWashington as a first lieutenant.

and was as igned to the 31st United States Colored Troops, and until the close of the war

was captain and lieutenant-colonel of the 104th

Massachusetts Volunteers. From that time until his death, he was lieutenant in the 6th

United States Cavalry. No particulars have yet been received as to his death.

Monetary Crisis in Havana-Suspension of Payment of Three Banks.

through a monetary crisis, from the want of specie, which has been exported or hoarded. On Thursday, the Bank of Bosier suspended

payment, and closed its doors. On Friday, the Bank of Almacines de Regla (known as Fes-

ser's), Bank del Comercio (known as Yelias),

and Bank de San Jose, did the same. For several days there has been a run on the Spanish

Bank, which had, on the 15th inst., \$2,303,757

in specie in its vaults, with which to pay its paper issues, or bills amounting to \$3,651,150.

The whole mercantile community is feeling it

The Capture of Booth .- John Adolph Sanger fermerly a soldier attached to the 16th New

York Cavalry, yesterday appeared before Justice Dowling at the Tombs Police Court, for the

purpose of swearing to certain papers to be pre-sented to the War Department in furtherance of

his claim for a considerable sum of money, his

portion of the reward offered by the corpora-

ion of Washington, D. C., for the capture of J.

wilkes Booth, murderer of President Lincoln, sanger was one of the detachment of twenty-

tive men under command of Lieutenant Doherty, who were present at the capture and killing of

who were present at the capture and kining of Eooth. Sangar had already received \$1700 of the reward offered by the general Government. He now claims a position of the \$20,000 reward offered by the citizen of Washington for the capture of the assassin. Sanger is a German, about 28 years of age, and has served for four years in the United States voltateer army.—N.

Aged Suicides.-Three persons, the youngest

of whom was fifty-seven years of age, destroyed themselves in the west of England during one

week in November. Two of these events occurred in Cornwall, where one James Shaker-ley, fifty-seven years old, hung himself on the farm premises of his brother-in-law, and where

a woman named Hill, aged fifty-nine, of Bodin-nick, threw herself into the river Fowey. Both

had for some time been in a desponding condi-tion; so, also, had a widow, in good circum-stances, named Bastin, aged sixty, who hung

herself at her farm-house near Rockear, South

very much, and in fact all classes of society.

HAVANA, December 22 .- We are just passing

States Senator from Massachusetts.

distinction.

about 60 years old.

This officer died at Council Bluff, Iowa, last

Peace be with him, wheresoever he

During the recent

board. Nothing was saved from the wreek

there seems to be no longer room for doubt that Mr. Setchell has perished at sea. Nearly a year FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER. has elapsed since he sailed from San Francisco,

The Steamer City of Boston at New York

NEW YORK, December 27. - The steamer City of Boston, from Liverpool via Queenstown on the 13th instant, has arrived.

England.

The vigorous measures of the British Government against the Fenians had re-established public confidence, and business was reviving lu-Hanover.

Prussia has commenced using coercion to meet the bostility to the Prussian rule in Hanover. A deputation of the inhabitants from the town of Hadersleben had been received by Count Bismark. In reply to their inquiries, the Minister stated that the popular vote in North Schleswig, as to whether those districts are to belong to Prossig or Denmark, will be taken, but not until utter the conschidation of the state of affairs generally in the Eibe Duchles.

The Emperor of Austria, has ordered that all proceedings against Marshal Benedek and other generals, for their conduct during the late war,

Particulars of the Arrest of Surratt Cardinal Cullen on the Fenians-The Roman Question-Interesting from Candia and Russia, Etc. Etc.

THE LAST OF THE ASSASTING. Particulars of the Arrest of John H. Surratt at Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, November 27. - For months the American Amusters and Consuls of Europe have been engaged in tracking the remaining a complice of the marderers of President Laucoin-John Surratt. He had succeeded in escaping from one point to another in dif-terent disguises, until he was known to have set sail from Naples for an Eastern port. General King, our Mussier at Rome, communicating with Mr. Winthrop, our Consul at Malta, la d the train to which it was left for our energetic Consul General of Egypt—Hon. Charles Hale to apply the match.

Though everything seemed to conspire in favor or Surratt, Mr. Hale arrested him this morning, and has him salely lodged in the ca-emate of the quarantine, where he was found. The telegraph over which the dist des-patch was sent to Mr. Hale was out of order. The mails were tardy, and only by a letter, which took a very circultous route, was Mr. Hale informed of the expected arrival of his present prisoner. He was put in possession of such descriptions of him as gave him no cause to doubt the noemity of this man with the real John Surratt.

He embarked at Naples in the uniform of a Zouave of the Papal States. The destination of the vessel was Alexandria. When the vessel arrived here it was put into quarantine, and among the third-cluss passengers Mr. Hale found him. He immediately recognized him, and took him in cus ody. He acknowledged that he was an American, gave the name of the control of the Walters, by which he has been known in Italy, but not the name by waich he shipped as passenger. When Mr. Hale told his prisoner that he must know why he was attested, he replied that he old, and during his walk to his prison was perfectly silent, not protesting against his arrest, nor asking further as to its cause. Mr. Hale immediately sent a telegram to the com-mander of the United States fleet in the Mediterranean, asking for a vessel upon which the prisoner might be placed for safe-keeping. As this has but just transpired, I can give nothing further, but will in another letter. Too much credit cannot be accorded Mr. Hale for the prompt and efficient manner in which he has carried on this business; for had Sur-rait accomplished the term of his quarantine, it would have been unpossible to effect his

THE ROMAN QUESTION. Address of the Pope to the French

Troops - Significant that to Napoleon. The Nazione of Florence, of December 10, publishes the following speech, addressed by the Pope to the officers of the 85th Regiment of French troops, and other French officers at

Rome:-On the eve of your departure I am here, my dear children, to bid you larewell. Your flag left France with the mission to uphold the rights of the Holy See. To-day it is going back. wish that it may be received with the same eeling that it left. I am informed that all Catholic hearts are moved; they tremble in thinking of the difficulties in which they see the Vicar of our Lord Jesus Christ, the head of the Catholic Church.

There must be no illusion—the revolution will come here. It is proclaimed; it has been said, and it is repeated. An Italian in high position has said that Italy was constituted but not complete. Italy would be undone if there still remained here a corner of the land where order, justice, and tranquillity reigns. They desire to display their flag from the capital. know, as well as I, that the Tarpeian Rock is not far distant. About six years ago I was speaking to a representative of France.

I told him to inform the Emperor that St. ogustine, Bishop of Hippo (which now belongs to the French empire), terrified by the calamities which he foresaw while the barbarians were besieging the city, asked the Lord to be per-nitted to die before witnessing them. The representative said, in reply to me, "The barba-rians will not enter." But he was no prophet. another said to me that Rome could not be the capital of a kingdom, but that it could be the

But I lear the revolution. What am I to do? bat am I to say? I have no resources. Yet I am tranquil, for the mightiest power, God, gives me strength and constancy. (Here the Pope became affected, and all present participated in his emotion. Then, placing his hand upon his heart and raising his eyes towards heaven, he proceeded.) Go with my blessing and my fatherly farewell. If you see your Emfor you will tell him that I pray for him.
It is said his health is not good; I pray for his

alth. It is said that his soul is not at peace: pray for his soul. The French nation is Chris an. Its chief ought to be Christian also. Prayers offered with confidence and perseverance are nocessary, and that nation, so great and so powerful, will obtain what it desires. As for me, I live in God's mercy, and my blessing will

accompany you on your voyage.

At the farewell interview with the Pope, General Montebello replied as follows:—The Emperor withdraws his troops from Rome, but not his support. His Majesty leaves in the Eternal City the protection of France. May time appease passions and tranquilize sorrows impart to all minds a spirit of conciliation, and assure to the Holy See independence and security, in order that it may maintain its spiritual influence over the whole world. Such are the earnest wishes which I lay at your Holiness' feet, soliciting your benediction.

Cardinal Cullen's Pastoral. The pastoral of Cardinal Cullen, read in the

Publin churches and chapels, and referred to in our cable despatches, alludes to the Fenian

Though our faithful people are too much attached to religion to allow systems which are condemned by the law of Goll and man to spread widely among them, yet it is to be regretted that emissaries from other countries, imbued with the spirit of the present times, and advocates of physical force and violence, have been laboring to make them countenance secret associations or revolutionary movements. Undoubtedly, those who have been led a-tray being few and powerless, and oftentimes the dupes of the informer, their movements cannot afford any justification for that alarm which

eems to have occupied the public mind.

And here let us observe that it is very strange that the writers of the Orange press, and others who are now disturbing the country by circulating exaggerated reports of impending outbreaks, were most active a few months ago in eucouraging dangerous writings, and praising the spirit of independence and resistance to law ful authority with which the leaders of a then

It is equally strange that those who a short time ago gave a triumphant reception to the hero of all continental revolutions, Garibaldi, and who have been the protectors of the great architect of secret societies, Mazzini, should now be so loud in the denonciations of the men who are only walking in the footsteps of those wo idols of the English press, and merely seek-

tration of their principles.

The contradictions in which the writers referred to are thus involved appear to be a just retribution for their past errors, and for the want of principle which made them forget to do to others as they would that others should do to you, dearly beloved, is the same which I have given you repeatedly during the last five years.

Following the maxims of the Gospel, which teach you to be obedient to the higher powers, keep aloof from alt those who advocate violence or revolution, or seek to bring on a collision with the established authorities,

CANDIA.

The Loss of Life at the Monastery of Arkadht.

From the Pall Ma'l Gazette, December 11. So extraordinary and desperate an act of heroism as that which has just ennobled the cause of the Cretan insurgents at the Monastery of Arkadhi should not, if possible, be allowed to pass down to posterity with any inadequacy or want of authentication about its details.

There is 10 doubt whatever as to the fact is elf, though the absurd figures with which it was at first announced from Corfu naturally induced every one to cousign it to the same limbo as that to which we have long been accustemed to hand over all telegrams from Coriu, and notably the immediately preceding one claiming a victory, with a loss of 3000 Tarks killed and wounded and 2000 taken pri-

It is not clear even yet whether the monastery was blown up by Koroneos springing his mine before abandoning it, or whether the monks storned it, and were in complete possession of its and its and were in complete possession of its and great historian who acts as the Times' corres-pondent at Athens will investigate them fully, and thus all up the necessar ly brief description in itline which he has just sent us. Indeed, if he loes not, we much har that no one else will be able to do it properly, however willing. For would be almost impertment minutely to criticize the details of so grand and tragic an act of devotion-one, however, more than once paralleled, though on a far scale, in the old Greek revolution. We love to a sociate great deeds of this kind with the t ame of a single leading mind, but as yet such fails us now, as it nearly does in modern Greek history. The name of Yorghaki, of Mount Olym pus, the Rumehote Captain who blew himself ip in the Moldavian monastery of Seko, to which he had cut his way with much address and bravery in the open field, at the close of the premature and misdirected campaign on Danube, which preluded the true Greek insurrection of 1821, may yet remain for the representative of Greek patriotic self-devotion as after that of Constantine Kanaris-it is kewise the only exception to Finfay's stern intence of judgment on the whole revolution:

"No eminent man stands forward as the reprentative of the nation's virtues." Up to the present time, almost without excep-on, we have been apathetic and sparing of entiment as regards the Cretan movement, and the Greeks have only to toank themselves for h's result, brought about by the bewilderment in'o which their preposterous telegrams have brown us. An event of this kind is not unlikely to stir up sympathy to some depth. But it is not likely to make us intervene, much less to make France intervene, when such intervention must of necessity adopt one or the other alternative—either of expropriating and restoring 10,000 Mussulmans, or of bandoning them to the mercies of men in hot clood, who would destroy them in a week. If England or France, or both together intervene, they will simply be compelled to occupy the On other terms intervention is but

RUSSIA.

War Preparations on a Grand Scale Again Announced.

Warsaw (Dec. 8) correspondence of Posen Journal Russia is secretly arming to a considerable extent; the fact is undeniable. An incredible activity prevails in her arsonals; she is converting the old infantry muskets into needle titles and filling up the regiments; in short, she is putting herself in a condition to be prepared or any event next spring.

superior officers believe they will called upon to enter on a campaign at that period. However, it is only stating the truth o say that up to the present no change has een made in the cantonments of the Russian army, and that the military force has not been increased in the kingdom of Poland. The Ausrian frontier is as bare of Russian troops as in

adinary times. A considerable number of young men, natives of Galicia, who had taken part in the last Polish meurrection, have just passed through Warsaw. They had been sent to Siberia, but the Russian lovernment, at the instance of the Cabinet of enna, has lately set them at liberty, and they sie returning to their homes. Scarcely half of these young men, it is perceived with regret, have come back; the others found their death is Siberia, as much from the journey and the mate as from the painful labor to which they were subjected.

An Imperial Ukase—The Catholic Church in Russia-The Relations of Russia with Rome Broken Off.

A St. Petersburg telegram of the 8th says:
"An imperial ukase issued to-day states that
the relations of Russia with Rome having been proken off, and the convention of 1847 with the Holy See, and all other arrangements in reference to the Roman Catholic Church, having, consequently, lost their value, the affairs relat-ing to the Catholics in Russia are again to be placed under the direction of the authorities who, in accordance with the existing laws, are entrusted with the control of public worship in Russia and Poland.

The Countess Apponyi, daughter of the Austrian Ambassador in London, was married on

the 2d of December; to the Prince Borghess, at Appony, near Pesth.

General Menakrea has been offered the post of Italian Minister at Vienna, and declined it. He is believed to aspire to the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs, should it be relinquished by Signor Visconti Venosta.

Lord Clarendon has left Florence for Paris and Fngland.

Don Salustiano Olozaga has arrived in Flo-rence—another of the unemployed foreign stales-men brought to Italy by curiosity to observe the last hours of a Papacy supposed to be on the eve

Nothing by the Cable.

Picrov. N. S., December 26—Evening.—The telegraph lines east of this point are still down. No European advices by the cable of a later date than December 24 have been received.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] Washington, December 27. Personal.

The visit of Secretary Seward to New York s to attend the funeral of the Portuguese Min-

Secretary McCulloch went to Charleston, Va., to eat his Christmas dinaer, with Colonel Washington, who figured as a prisoner to John Brown at Harper's Ferry. The Secretary returned to Washington last night.

Sepator Sumner entertained the new French Minister, M. Berthemy, yesterday. The other guests were Secretary Stanton and Representative Morrill, of Vermont,

An Immense Speculation.

It is stated that J. Ross Browne will leave California on the 1st of January, at the head of an exploring and surveying party, to commence operations in California for a company of Americans who have purchased that immense territory of the Juacez Government.

The company is composed of Benjamin F. Butler, Richard Schell, of New York, George Wilkes, Benjamin Halliday, and several New York capitalists. The exploring party will be of sufficient strength to be able to enforce the

The New Republican Paper.

The Leaner, the new Republican paper to be started here in January, is to be edited by W. J. Cowing, formerly of the Alexandria Journal, and Wilson Miller, once editor of a paper in the

Governor Patton, of Alabama, arrived here day, to hold a consultation with other Southern men as to what action should be taken in view of impending legislation by Congress to territorialize the Southern States.

Washington Items.

Washington, December 27,-The Interior Department has received a telegram announcing the death, at Council Bluffs, of General Samuel B. Gurds, one of the Commissioners appointed to inspect the finished work of the Union Pacitic Railroad. He was actively engaged in the late

ar.
It is expected, in official circles, that Lieute-nant-General Sherman, after visiting St. Louis, will return to Washington to report in person the particulars of his recent visit to Vera Cruz, The United States Supreme Court, in a cause from the Carcuit Court for the Eastern District Louisiana, dismissed the appeal for the want of jurisdiction. It appears that the amount in controversy did not exceed two thousand dollars.

Ship News.

FORTRESS MONROE, December 27.—Arrived, ship Lawrence, from Callao, with dates to the 12th of September. She is loaded with guano, and experienced strong gales off Cape Horn, and while in the Gulf Stream. The ships Ellen Sears, Troniller, Debah, Pennel, Edward O'Brien, Forest Eagle, Old Colony, and Juliet Trundy were loading for the United States.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, December 27.—Stocks steady, Chicago and Rock Island, 102; Reading, 104); Canton Company, 442; Erie, 652; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 86; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, 105; Michigan Central, 107; Michigan Southern 81; New York Central, 108; Missouri 6s, 92; Five twenties of 1862, 105; 50 1864, 104; Ten-forties, 99; Savan, history, 1041; Stepting Evenange, 108; football, 1041; Stepting Evenang ven-ibirties, 104; Sterling Exchange, 108; Gold

NEW YORK, December 27 -- Cotton du'l at 3316 New York, December 27.—Cotton du'l at 23 jc. for midding uplands. Flour firm; sales of 6900 barriels; State, \$8 50@12; Ohio, \$11@18 50; Western, \$8 44@18 50; Southe n. \$11 90@16 50 Wheat quiet and steady. Corn dull and quotations are nomina. Feef quiet. Dressed hogs steady. Pork duil. Lard of Il and heavy. Whisky dull.

Baltimore, December 27.—Flour very dull; low erades heavy. Wheat dull and declining. Corn heavy at 94c @\$1-07. Oats quiet at 58@50c. Seeds iractive. Provisions neglected. Mess Pork \$22-50. Groceries dull. Sugar heavy. Whisky nominal.

EXPLORATIONS OF AFRICA. The Livingstone Expedition.

At a meeting of the English Geographical society recently, the following letter from Dr.

Livingstone, addressed to the Earl of Clarendon, was read; it is dated Ugomano, May 18:-My Lord-When we could not discover a path

or camels through the mangrove swamps at the mouth of the Royuma, we proceeded about twenty-five miles to the North of the river, and the bottom of Milkindamy Bay entered a autiful land-locked harbor called Kinday-on-The entrance seems not more than three hun-

dred yards wide, and of these about one hunored and fifty are deep, the reef on each side of the channel showing so plainly of a light color that no ship ought to touch. The harbor is omewhat of the shape of the "spade" on cards, entrance being like the short handle. There is a mile nearly of space for anchorage, se southern part being from ten to fourteen

fathoms, while the northwestern portion is shallow and rocky. It is a first-class harbor for Arab dhows, the land rising nearly all around from two hundred to three hundred teet, The water is so calm that they can draw their

rait to the shore to discharge and take in cargo. ney are also completely screened by the masse of treees growing all round it from seaward beervation. The population consists of coast The six villages in which they live are dotted

all round the shore, and may contain three hundred souls in all. They seem to be suspictous, and but for our having been accompanied by her Majesty's ship Penguin, would have given trouble. The ordinary precaution of placing a sentry over our exposed goods caused a panic, and the Sirkir, or head-man, thought that he gave a crushing reply to my explanation when he blustered out, "But we have no thieves

Our route hence was S. S. W. to the Rovuma, which we struck at the spot marked on the chart as that at which Pioneer turned in 1861. Chart as that at which Pioneer turned in 1861. We travelled over the same plateau that is seen to flank both sides of the Rovuma, like a chain of hills from 400 to 600 feet high. Except where the natives, who are called Makonde, reside, the whole country within the influence of the moisture from the ocean is covered with dense timele.

The trees in general are not large, but planted so closely together as generally to exclude the sun. In many places they may be said to be a over together by tangled masses of climbing plants, more resembling the ropes and cables of ship in inextricable confusion than the grace-

They gave the impression of being remants of the carbons rous period referred to by geologists, and the home pachydermata of that time were the only beings out could wriggle through them. Trade paths have already been made, but we had both to widen and heighten them for camels and buffalces. The people at the sea coast had declared that no aid could be got from the natives.

When we were seven miles off we were acreeably surprised to find that for reasonable wages we could employ any number of carriers and wood cutters we desired. As they were accustomed to clearing away the gigantic climbers for their garden ground, they whittled away with their tomahawks with remarkable speed

Two days' continuous hard labor was a much as they could stand. It is questionable whether any possibly except, possibly, the Chinese, who are not meat-caters, can endure continuous labor of a kind that brings so many muscles into violent action as this work did. French navvies could not compete with the English

ontil they were fed exactly like the latter.

The Makonde have only fowls, a few goats The Makonde have only lowls, a few goats, and the chance of an occasional gorze of the wild hog of the country. Little can be said about the appearance of the country. By the occasional glimpses we got it seemed covered with great masses of dark green follage, except where the bamboo gave a lighter tint, or a stercula had changed its leaves to yellow in anti-

pation of winter.

The path we followed sometimes went along or across a "wady" in which we were smothered by the grass overhead. Such rocks as we could see were undisturbed grey sandstone, capped by terruginous conglomerates. Upon this we often stumbled sgainst blocks of silicitied wood that any one would be unwilling to believe at sight

that they were not stones.

There is a sure indication here of coal being underneath, and pieces of it were met in the sands of the river. When about ninety miles from the mouth of the Rovuma the geological structure changes, and with this change we have more open vegetation. The chief rock is new syenite, and patches of fine white dolomite lie upon it in spots.

Granite masses have been shot up over the plain which extends in front all the way to Ugamano—the confluence of the Rovuma or Louma, and Locadi. In the drier country we found that one of those inexplicable droughts had happened over the north bank of the Rovums, and a tribe of Mazite or Mazitu, proba-bly Zulus, had come down like a swarm of locusts and spread away all the food above and

in the ground,
I and to make forced marches with the Makonde in quest of provisions for my party, and am now with Mathumora, or Machumora, the chief at Ugomano, and by sending some twenty miles to the southwest I shall soon succor them. This is the poin, of confluence, as the

name Tugsmano or Ugomano implies, of the Louma and Loendi.

The Loendi is decidedly the parent stream, and comes from the south west, where, in addition to some bold granite peaks, the dim out-line of distant high land appears. Even at that distance they raise the spirits, but possible that is caused partly by the fact that this is about and the threshold of the unexplored.

I propose to make this my headquarters till I have felt my way round Lake Nyassa. If prospects are fair there I need not return, but trust to another quarter for fresh supplies; but it is at to sav

Matamora is an intelligent man, and one well known to be trustworthy. He is appealed to on all bands for his wise decisions, but he has not much real power beyond what his gives him. The Makonde are all independent each other, but not devoid of a natural sense of justice. A carrier stole a shirt from one of my men.

Our guide pur-ned him at night, and seized him in his own house, and the elders of his village made him pay about four times the value of the article stolen. No other care of theft occurred. No dues were demanded, and only one fine—a very just one—was levied.
Attempts have been made to make the Arabs

pay, but they have always been resisted. So much has been said about Arab proselytism that was with interest inquiries were made about their success in converting the Makonde to the Mahometan faith. Here, as elsewhere, no attempts to teach have been made.

Some Arabs asserted that it would be useless, for the Makonde had no idea of a Deity. On making inquirtes about the gum copal digging, I was shown a tree from which the gum was

actually dropping; but they do not dig under the trees at present living. They choose the vicinity in the belief that near to the modern trees those which yielded what is now considered fossil gum must have grown. Here they dig. "And," said the spokesman, "the first and second days we may labor in vain, but God may give it to us after

To this acknowledgment of a Deity all responded, "It is as He wills it." The experiment with the buffaloes and tsetze has not been satisfactory; one buffalo and two camels Had we not been in a tsetze country, I would

have ascribed this to overwork and bruises re ceived on board the dhow which brought them The symptoms were not those I have observed in oxen and horses when stung by gad-

flies. Blood of the arterial color flows from the This may be the effect of the tsetze, for when an ox known to be bitten was killed, its blood was all of the arterial hue. I had but four buffaloes for the experiments, and as yet, as three remain, I remain in doubt.

Hoping that this short sketch, which I write in haste for an Arab who is passing down to the coast, may be approved, I am, etc.

One of Artemas Ward's English Testi-monials.

Totnes, October 20, 1866.-Mr. Artemas Ward:-Dear Sir:-My wife was dangerously unwell for over sixteen years. She was so weak that she couldn't lift a teaspoon to her mouth. But m a fortunate moment she commeaced But in a fortunate moment she commeaced reading one of your lectures. She got better at once. She gained strength so rapidly that she lifted the cottage plane quite a distance from the floor, and then tipped it over on to her mother-in-law, with whom she had some little trouble. We like your lectures very much. Please send me a barrel of them. If you should require any more recommendations, you can get any number of them in this place at two shillings each, the price I charge for this one. shillings each, the price I charge f and I trust you may be ever happy. for this one, I am, sir, yours truly, and so is my wife.

R. SPRINGERS.

Travel to the East.—During the year 1865 the steamships of the Peninsular and Oriental Company performed three hundred and eighty-four voyages from Southampton and Marseilles under their India and China mail contracts. This represents a total distance of 1,023,792 miles. The number of first-class passengers conveyed outwards was 2891, and homewards 2448, at an average charge, including all provisions, wines, etc., of from 2½d, to 3½d, per mile for each passenger. These vessels are found to consume more coal, and to travel slower, when transferred from the Mediterranean to the Indian